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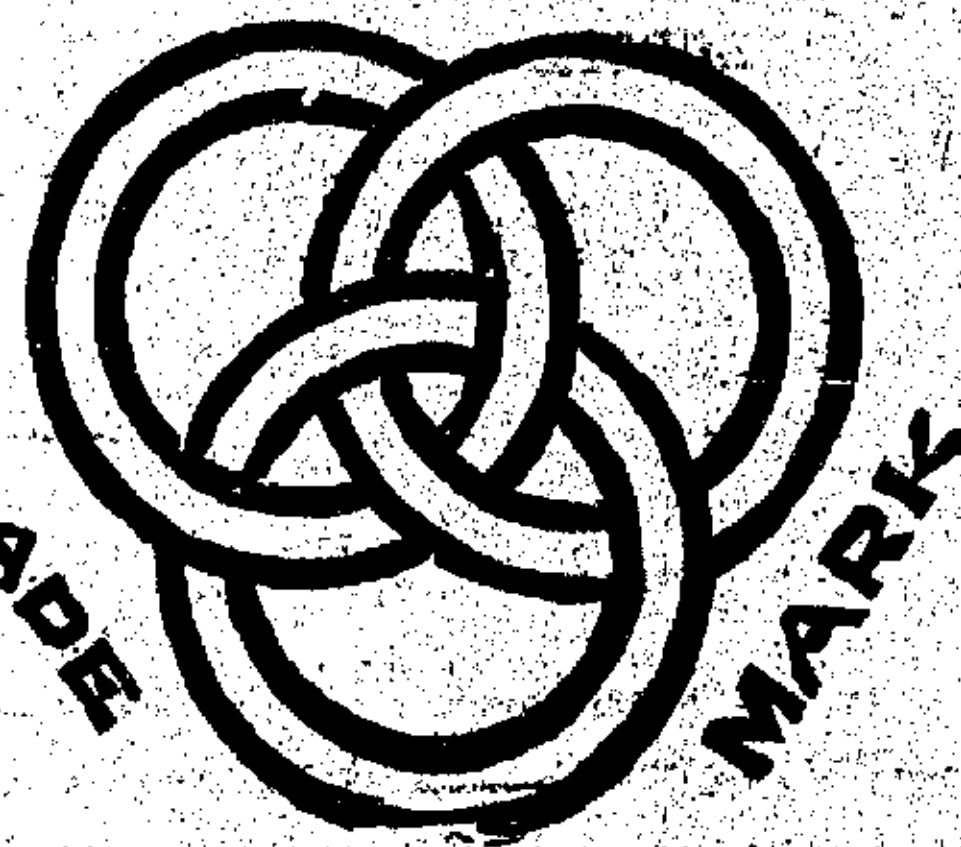
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(384-1)

SHIP'S ENGINEER CHARGED. ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARD THE "HUPPEH."

George Anderson, third engineer of the s.s. *Huppeh*, was charged before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday with stealing \$160, one sovereign, an I.O.U. for \$20, a silver watch valued at \$30, and several papers and a pocket book, the property of Hugh Tulloch, second engineer of the *Huppeh*.

The complainant, in his evidence, stated that on the morning of the 22nd inst., when he was in his cabin with the defendant, he discovered that a draw had been broken open and a box containing the stolen articles had been removed. He immediately notified the Police and a police sergeant came aboard and searched the steward's quarters, but could find no trace of the stolen box or its contents.

An engineer residing at the Wyndham Hotel gave evidence to the effect that on the evening of the 22nd inst., at about six o'clock, the defendant came to his room at the Hotel in a state of intoxication and asked him to change a fifty-dollar note. Witness gave the defendant four ten-dollar notes and two five-dollar notes, and when the defendant took the fifty-dollar note from one of his trouser pockets the witness noticed a second note, which was for one hundred dollars. Considering that a man in the defendant's condition was not safe with that amount of money, he took him to a friend in whose presence he secured possession of the hundred dollar note, the defendant being too drunk to know that the money was being taken from him. When the witness saw the defendant shortly after 2.30 p.m. the following day, he asked him if he knew anything of the theft, and the defendant replied that he knew nothing of it. Witness then informed the defendant that he (the defendant) was suspected of stealing the box and that things looked very black for him. He did not, however, tell the defendant of the hundred dollar note he had taken from him. But asked if he knew how much money he had the previous evening. Defendant replied that as near as he could state he had between \$110 and \$120 dollars. The witness then informed the defendant that he could prove he had as much as \$160 in his possession the previous evening and then questioned him as to where he obtained that amount of money. The defendant explained that he had changed Singapore currency for Hongkong dollars, having received the Singapore currency for twenty sovereigns whilst in Singapore. Witness then asked the defendant if he could take him to the money changer's shop where he had changed the Singapore for Hongkong currency. The defendant said he would try to find the shop and then they parted. Later, the defendant returned and informed the witness that he had failed to find the shop.

Inspector Gordon remarked that whilst in the charge room the defendant stated that he was innocent of the theft. The case was adjourned until tomorrow, bail being fixed at \$500.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THE SEAMAN'S ROLL.

A seaman named Thomas McCue was charged before Mr. Wood with being drunk and incapable in Praya East the previous night.

Inspector Sim stated that the seaman was seen "rolling about" in Queen's Road by the Naval Yard Police. An Indian constable also saw him, placed him in a ricksha and brought him to the police station.

Mr. Wood warned the seaman not to repeat the "roll" and then ordered him to be discharged.

THEFT FROM VICTORIA BARRACKS.

When a Chinese was charged with the theft of four hemp bags from Victoria Barracks, Pte. E. Burgess, of the K.S.L.I., told how he was on the verandah at the barracks when he saw defendant going alone the road to Scandal Point. With a friend he followed him, eventually finding him behind some rocks. The bags had been taken from the drill ground, where they had been used for bayonet fighting.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

COMPANY REPORT. CHARTERED BANK.

The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at the approaching meeting of shareholders, will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 12s. per share, free of income tax; that \$100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund; that \$20,000 be added to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; that \$20,000 be written off Office Premises account; and that \$157,465 be carried forward.

SHIPPING NEWS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR LIGHTING REGULATIONS.

A Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday contains a notification that the Gap Rock, Waglan, and Cape Collinson Lights will be extinguished on and after the 31st March, 1917. Masters of ships are accordingly warned not to approach Hongkong except during daylight hours nor to enter the swept channel before 7.30 a.m.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S INTERVENTION. A TELEGRAM TO PARLIAMENT.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has followed up his telegram to Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, by another which he has despatched to both Houses of Parliament. Below is a translation of the messages:—

"To the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

"Being a citizen of the Republic, I cannot remain silent respecting the momentous question which is now confronting the Government. Those who advocate the advisability of associating ourselves with the Entente Powers for reasons of profits are often heard to say that, as soon as China enters the war, she will at once become a first-class Power and that there will be no more difficult diplomatic problem for her to solve. This sort of argument appears to be somewhat reasonable. Others prefer to see their country champion the cause of humanity and declare that the Germany who has violated laws human and divine, and if need be, force must be punished, and if need be, this country should defend the cause of humanity even at the cost of our national existence. In any event, she must not remain a silent spectator of the violation of these sacred principles of human society. The proposition of the latter class favouring the country's entry into the war is, indeed, more admirable. But my opinion is, that the elevation of a weak country to the status of a first-class Power depends entirely upon its own national stamina. The mere entry of the country into the war will, we fear, result in more harm than good to the country, not to mention the unsustainability of the dream of becoming a first-class Power. The loss sustained by China in consequence of the disorder and disturbance caused by its association with the belligerent Powers will also be accompanied by the exposure to the inability and weakness of the Entente Powers with the result that difficult questions may arise therefrom. In this event those desiring this country to fight for the cause of humanity will only give advantage to the Germans.

"It should be remembered that the nations in Europe are fighting one another for no other reasons than their selfish interest. Being in an entirely different position from the belligerent countries, there is no reason why we should involve ourselves in the whirlpool of war. After matured consideration and careful study of the condition of affairs in the South, I have come to the conclusion that two kinds of trouble will arise from this country's abandonment of neutrality: (1) the possibility of a blind anti-foreign movement and (2) the disaffection of the Muslims in this country. The anti-foreign feeling has hid in the bosom of most Chinese people and it will break out any time when there is something to provoke it. Now suppose the country goes into the war on the side of the Entente, the country will be liable to losses in some form or other inflicted by the enemy. This will arouse the feeling of revenge against foreigners among the people and there may be a wholesale massacre of foreigners residing in this country with no regard to their nationality. In the twinkling of an eye we shall see once more a Boxer uprising in our midst.

"The Mohammedans in this country form a very important factor and their influence can neither be ignored nor underestimated. If war is declared upon Turkey, the Mohammedan fanatics here will certainly rise against the Government for the defence of their religion. When this happens, the country may date her history of great disorder and national extinction from that day.

"With the view to obtain help from China in the war, the Entente Powers are dragging her into the conflict. But such assistance as China can render to the Entente in the war is precarious and of little practical value, and at the same time the Entente may have to experience the horrors of another Boxer uprising. Moreover, the chaos and disturbance in this country will cause some of the Entente Powers to take extraordinary measures here, while others of the same group will consider such measures as prejudicial to their interest. Thus even the bond which unites the different Entente Powers will be threatened. Hence, the association of China with the Entente will not only cause danger and peril to China herself but to the Entente Powers as referred to above must have escaped the notice of the Entente. Had they realised this, they would never have urged China to step into this dangerous pitfall.

"Living in the South, I have given consideration to the question and positively see the dangers ahead. Yesterday I wired my views to the Prime Minister of the British Government, and requested him to abandon this plan. Being a man of wisdom, the British Prime Minister must have seen the same danger and trouble ahead. But having decided their foreign policy and carried it out to such a stage, it is feared that the British Government may find it impossible to give up the same as readily as a child does with his game. The country which is yet in a position to save the situation is China. According to latest newspaper report, the Government has decided to associate China with the Entente and this may have been caused by compulsion or coercion. But being representatives of the people, you honourable gentlemen have no justification to shirk the responsibility in connection with this great issue. It rests entirely with you to save the situation, and what is sincerely hoped from you is that you should prevent the country from being hurled into an untoward abyss so that you may fulfil the expectations of the people. I hereby send a copy of my telegram to the British Prime Minister for your information."

(Signed) Sun Wen.

HONGKONG CENSORSHIP. NEW REGULATIONS.

The Gazette contains the following regulations made by H.E. the Governor, relating to the collection and communication of naval and military information and to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports:—

1.—(1) No person shall, without lawful authority, collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, position, or of any of the forces, ships, or aircraft of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, or manufacture of any of the forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to any works, measures, or undertakings for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be of such a nature as is calculated to be of use to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the arrival, departure or presence in the waters of the Colony of any ship, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty's Allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies.

2.—(1) No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication spread false reports or make false statements; or

(2) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or

(3) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies; or

(4) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the Colony; or

(5) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects;

and no person shall produce any performance, or on any stage or exhibit any picture, or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection, interference or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

3.—If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons either within or without the Colony.

4.—The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, if he has reason to suspect that any offence against these regulations is being committed on or at any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein with respect to which any offence against these regulations may appear to have been committed (including where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of any newspaper or other printed publication in any type or other plant used for the production of the newspaper or other publication), and the Governor may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, may also seize anything which may appear to be evidence of any such offence.

5.—If a magistrate is satisfied by information on writing upon oath laid before him by the Captain Superintendent of Police or any person duly authorised by him, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication of which would be an offence against Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations, is about to be issued for publication or dissemination, or that preparations are being made for any such publication, report, or statement, the magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any European police officer to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises, and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used, or is intended to be used, or is a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies, and bring them before a magistrate.

(2) The magistrate before whom they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the documents should not be destroyed.

(3) The magistrate may order that the documents should not be destroyed, and if the owner does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the magistrate that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be destroyed after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

6.—Any person who acts in contravention of these regulations, or who is reasonably suspected of having so acted, may be taken into custody by any police officer.

7.—Any person charged with having committed an offence against these regulations shall be tried before a magistrate, or on indictment, or by court-martial, according as the Governor may direct, and in the absence of any such direction such person shall be tried before a magistrate.

8.—The following penalties may be inflicted in respect of offences against these regulations:—

(a) By a magistrate, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$800, or both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) On indictment, or by court-martial, imprisonment for life, with or without hard labour, or any less punishment, or, in the case of offences where intention of assisting the enemy is proved, death or any less punishment.

9.—Any person who attempts to commit, or procures, aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

10.—No prosecution shall be instituted under these regulations except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Provided that such consent shall not be necessary before the execution of any search warrant or arrest or before the issue of any warrant.

11.—These regulations may be cited as the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG. LACK OF ANIMATION.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The balance of stocks on March 22nd was 302 chests of Patna, 110 chests of Benares, 133 of Malwa, and 34 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval there has been exported to Shanghai, etc., 14 chests of Patna, 3 of Benares and 11 of Malwa. In addition, Bengal Opium, the balance of stocks on March 22nd was 74 chests of Patna and 169 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

The Feather market has been active, and there is a small business passing in Cargo Ginger. There is no business to report in Galangal, and the Cassia Oil trade is firmer with some demand. The Star Aniseed Oil market is weaker, though some business has been done. There is no change to report in the condition of the Star Aniseed and Ground Nut market. The same remark applies to Bristles.

The Cotton Yarn business during the fortnight has been on a very small scale, and towards the close prices have eased off somewhat, owing to the rise in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$117/148, No. 12s at \$130/144, No. 15s at \$147/167, No. 20s at \$161/184, No. 25s 7/700 bales. Shipments 200 bales. Spun 4,500. Unsold stock 6,000 bales. Bargains 16,000 bales. There is no change to report in the Woollens trade, and there is still no market for Raw Cottons. In connection with Metals, business has been done in Galvanized Wire for forward delivery May, June shipment. Plates continue firm, but no new business is reported. Large shipments are shortly due. Rods have been done in small lots. Wire Nails are quiet, and Tinplates steady. Yellow Metal is a dead market, and there is no change in the tinplate condition of the trade in Petroleum Products. The market for Pepper and Window Glass is firm with output buyers in evidence. Arrivals have been few and far between. Holders of stocks, which have been acquired at very much higher cost, are against the idea of selling at present rates quoted. With regard to Coal, the report states:—"At present considered inadvisable to quote." The Sugar market is dull, and there are no stocks of Saltpetre.

The stocks are about 60,000 sacks, and locally the market is quiet and steady. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.45 per sack; American Cut, \$3.65 per sack; American Straight, \$3.55 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese 2nd Cut, \$2.85 per sack; Japanese 2nd Cut off, \$3.15 per sack. The American market is still rising.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RIFLES.

Members who have not yet returned their rifles to Armory are referred to Orders March 23rd to 25th.

They will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27th, police school.

Monday, March 26th.—Class IX. (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Thursday, March 29th.—Class X. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, March 30th.—Class XI. (Inspector Gordon).

(Sgd.) F. C. JEWETT, D.S.P. (R.)

Articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if the owner does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the magistrate that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be destroyed after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

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AMERICAN VIEW OF WAR PROBLEMS.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR McELROY.

AMERICA WILL ENTER THE WAR.

American opinions on the great struggle are always interesting, and when they are expressed by such a student of the great problems involved as Professor McElroy, Ph. D., they carry more than ordinary weight. Professor McElroy, who, by the way, claims Ireland as the land of his fathers, is to lecture at the City Hall this evening on "Political Backgrounds of the War," and, judging by a brief interview which he accorded to a *Daily Press* representative on Saturday, his lecture should prove extremely entertaining and instructive. It is interesting to note, in passing, that Professor McElroy, who is head of the Department of History and Politics at Princeton University, has studied at Berlin, Leipzig and Oxford, and he has paid prolonged visits to no fewer than nine European countries.

Professor McElroy was first asked his views regarding the Russian revolt. "Most of us felt," he said, "at the very beginning of the war that a change would result from the probable contact between the Russians and the French and English, with their liberal ideas. The change was inevitable."

The Professor went on to say that, following this belief they began to lose hope, because it was found that the Russians were not coming into contact with the English or the French troops. He imagined, however, that the newspapers had circulated among the Russians, and there had been a certain amount of interchange of ideas. It seemed to him, also, that they were now at a great period in Russian history, more especially as regards the Slavs, a great race which had not yet played their part in history. The Slavs had great mentalities, great physique and great personalities, and, as yet, they had hardly scratched the surface of history. Now they were due to enter upon a great period of influence. "I was afraid, and had been so for a long time, that the Russian autocracy would realise that its interests were identical with the Prussian autocracy; why they did not I have never been able to understand."

Apparently the Russian autocracy lost all hope of the success of Prussian autocracy. Undoubtedly, at the beginning of the war Germany had a strong hold on the controlling classes in Russia; they were in the grip of the German autocracy, but that grip had been shaken off by the rising of the democracy consequent upon a realisation of how things were shaping themselves. In Russia, it was obvious, there had been a great struggle between the pro-German element and the anti-German element, and the anti-German element had prevailed. "If the pro-German element had succeeded," added Professor McElroy, "heaven knows what would have become of the Allies. Of course this change will mean the re-organisation of democracy. The adjustment will take a tremendous amount of patience, and, undoubtedly, there will be back-set after back-set, but, when once started, I do not think it will ever be stopped. My experience is that a revolution of this sort never goes backward. You may block it, but you will never completely check it." Without any question, the Professor proceeded, the change was a good one for Russia. It was not only good for Russia but it was a step forward to a world of peace; for a Liberal Government could not be as efficient in military matters as an autocracy, with an autocratic monarch whose ideal was world conquest. A republic would never throw down the gauntlet so freely as an autocracy.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Turning to the question of American probable intervention in the war, Professor McElroy expressed some interesting opinions. He confidently anticipates a break with America and Germany in the very near future. "We cannot afford to allow Germany to succeed, or to stand by and allow Germany to be beaten as she will be, not by force of arms but by economic exhaustion—without our assistance, and simply allow others to do the work for us. Of course there are many and serious difficulties in the way. People do not realise the problems America has. An Englishman may live in France for many years but he is still an Englishman, and *vice-versa*," but you have only to be in America for five years to become an American citizen. The result is that you have not got any of action.

In its place you have to have something higher than race to appeal to. We have say, 13,000,000 Germans in America, and we also have an Anglo-Saxon race of 13,000,000. Therefore you cannot get the United States into unity except on a basis of high ideals; the high ideals involved in this war, for instance. I have spoken to a large part of the American nation, and I have never spoken to an audience that did not rise instantly on the announcement of the policy of taking our responsibilities in the war; and other men have told me the same thing. You have to appeal to them, however, on the basis of the idealistic side. We have believed from the beginning that England and France love free institutions, in the sense of the right of small nations to exist and enjoy protection. We have always felt that we must deny the term "civilisation" to any people which kills its crimples and its weaklings, and, internationally, must deny the term "civilisation" to a country that kills crimples and weaklings. That is precisely what Germany has done, and we have felt it from the beginning. We have felt, also, that wherever the British flag has gone these institutions, the rights of nations and individuals, have been encouraged and protected. England loves local self-government and the United States loves it too. But Germany does not love it; you have only to read the history of Alsace Lorraine, among other places."

Asked whether, if America came into the war, she would not wish to deal leniently with Germany, Professor McElroy said: "I think Germany is probably counting on that. It seems to me that Germany is deliberately and systematically forcing the United States into the war with that object; of course that is mere speculation; that when it comes to the settlement, the representatives of America, and, probably, of China, will not be as vindictive as those who have suffered the full brunt of the German barbarities in this war. Also Germany may also be counting on the temporary cessation of the flow of munitions from America. I cannot speak on these subjects, however; they are more or less of a futuristic nature. But I will say this, that there has never been an administration in the world which has shown the same eagerness to avoid responsibilities and to go into the war as America. If we had gone to war when the *Lusitania* was sunk we would have gone as a divided people. However, this forbearance, I think, has made for complete unity on the part of every man entitled to be called an American. I am not afraid of the German-American, mind you; in the Civil War they were most reliable, and were very effective defenders of American nationality, and I have no fear in assuming that it will be any different now if we do go to war. It is difficult to separate the German-American from the real German with American citizenship. That is going to be a very serious problem, and the President has realised that for a long time. President Wilson, it should be remembered, also, has sources or informants which other people have not; he knows the seriousness of these international conditions."

Professor McElroy approves of the part Britain is playing in the Balkans, where it is again a question of defending small nations, and in doing this Britain also had the sympathy of America. He also said that Americans had always viewed with much favour the fact that Britain had always accorded self-government to her Colonies when she believed that they were capable of governing themselves. This principle had been applied to the white races, and he could not quite see why the principle had not been applied to races of different colour. "The American ideal was that colonisation should be devoted to the task of making people capable of self-government, irrespective of colour. In this connection England had to remember India, which, he said, would present a great problem when the war was over."

This comment led to a question regarding Ireland, and Professor McElroy remarked that Ireland had had a controlling voice in the British House of Commons for some years; but if they had to turn Ireland by force it was because the British policy, which had been adopted so successfully in regard to the Colonies, was not working smoothly for some reason. He did not see why, if England could hold Canada, Australia and New Zealand and other self-governing Colonies, she would not be able to do the same thing with regard to Ireland. The difficulty seemed to be in regard to Ireland that all Irishmen wanted to be leaders. In America, for instance, if they had one Irishman in a district he would very likely be a district leader; but if they had 1,000 Irishmen in the same district they would be found to have a row all the time, as all would want to be leaders; and they could not have a Government composed wholly of geniuses.

In conclusion Professor McElroy remarked that while travelling in the East he had discovered a strong propaganda which had as its object the unification of Eastern Asia under Japanese leadership; precisely as they had a German unification under Prussian leadership. He also remarked that he would make frank to say that he thought the Chinese people were the equal, mentally, of any people he had ever known, and he had spoken to about 25,000 Chinese during his visit to China, including the leaders. As a result of this meeting with the leaders and the people he thought that the mental capacity of the Chinese entitled them to be recognised as an equality with the white race.

Professor McElroy's last remark was: "Yes, the allies will win the war, not by arms, for I cannot see any army or armies crossing the Rhine, but by the stern process of economic exhaustion, and, when Congress meets next month, I confidently look forward to America joining forces with the Entente."

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Had either side gained the decision, in this match the Hongkong League would now be finished, but as the game resulted in a draw, another replay will be necessary.

The Club started well and forced a corner in the first few minutes. Clem took the kick and put in a fine shot. The ball bounced about dangerously near the goalmouth, until Horrip managed to clear. A heavy charge between Townsend and Railton stopped the play when the ball was getting near the Club goal, after which the R.E. pressed hotly. Scott and White caused their opponents a lot of trouble, the big centre giving his inside man some very nice passes and Goldenberg was several times called upon to save. The backs of both sides were very sound. Railton, especially, doing a tremendous amount of work. Pearce put in a fine centre, which Roger headed away, and McTavish sent Clem away with a neat pass, but Blumfield effected a fine clearance. Scott then obtained possession and swung the ball out to Pearce. The latter got well away down the field, but Chasels came up and saved the situation. Following this, the Club goal all but fell. Goldenberg, taking a header from Scott, kicked out, but the ball struck Townsend and bounced back again into the goalmouth. Black, however, managed to get to it as it was rolling over the goal line, and kicked it away. It was now the turn of the Club forwards, and Stalker, getting to a nice pass from Railton, sent in a good shot which just missed the upright. Following this, Stalker sent McTavish away, and the latter finished with a fine shot, which Wilkinson pulled down with difficulty from under the bar. Walker rushed up, but missed the ball as it bounced, and the goalkeeper managed to push it out.

The Engineers started off well after the interval, and White, looking a likely scorer, but Goldenberg was in the right place. Clem then had a chance, but was too slow in shooting and was robbed of the ball. Railton, at the other end, stopped a rush and Coxon warded off danger by a lovely kick. A neat header by Rodger, followed by another by Stalker, sent the ball almost into the R.E. goal. Clemo, who seems to make a hobby of getting apparently dangerously hurt at least once in every match, appeared to be seriously injured, but quickly recovered after the usual stoppage of play. White then put in a good shot which Goldenberg saved well, and later the same forward again tested the Club custodian.

At the other end, McTavish, who was very prominent for the first half, had the unusual experience of robbing Coxon, and almost managed to score. Stalker was kicked in the face, and had to leave the field. A foul against the Sappers was prevented from scoring when in a very favourable position by Railton making a rush at him and robbing him of the ball, and afterwards Goldenberg kicked it away. Stewart at centre-half for the Club played a grand game, and gave his forwards many nice passes, but the outstanding feature was the very fine defence work of Coxon, Black and Railton. It was getting dark when the final whistle sounded, the result being a goalless draw. Team:—

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Black and Railton; Chasels, Stewart and Rodger; Ralston, Walker, Stalker, McTavish and Clemo.

Royal Engineers—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brannan, Smith and Horrip; Richards, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. "D" C.O. K.S.L.L.

The Chinese gained no more than their deserts when they effected a draw with the Shropshires in this replayed second division match on the Club Ground, on Saturday. Several times during the first half they were within an ace of scoring, their centre forward especially having extremely hard lines. The soldiers also gave the Chinese custodian plenty to do, and had Plimmer and Davies utilised all their chances the score would not have been blank at the interval. Just before half-time the Athletic centre-forward eluded a couple of opponents and sent in a lovely shot that the opposing goalkeeper saved in really first-class style. Shortly afterwards one of the Chinese backs fell. The game was stopped and it was discovered that he had fractured a leg, necessitating his removal to hospital.

In the second stage the Athletic were man short, but they played up pluckily and had quite a lot of the game. They had almost as many chances as the Club Company, but found the Shropshires backs and goalkeeper very difficult to overcome. The soldiers started their outside right and, consequently, practically all their forward play depended on the left wing. Chances were missed by the Army again in this half. Just before the final whistle sounded the Shropshire goal had rather a narrow escape. The Athletic centre-forward and the Shropshires' goalkeeper both went for the ball and the former obtained possession, but his shot was a little wide of the post. When the final whistle sounded neither goal had been pierced.

This result puts the two Shropshire companies on the top of the league with seventeen points each. Another game will now be necessary to decide the championship.

Referee—Mr. Banks.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Commodore Sandeman, R.N., paid a visit to St. Paul's College on Saturday morning and inspected the work being carried on in that institution. The Commodore, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sandeman, was received by the acting principal, the Rev. G. E. S. Upsdell, and proceeded to the College chapel, where he addressed a gathering of the pupils and staff.

In the course of his remarks the Commodore impressed upon his young hearers the importance of observing three principles in life:—First, to keep young as long as they could; second, to be honourable; and, third, to be unselfish. The proper indulgence in athletics, physical exercises and drill, contributed to the development of all three, improving and maintaining their health and bodily fitness, and enforcing the necessity for being honourable and unselfish in their conduct. To do everything for the honour of their school was one of the greatest and best principles that could animate them. Life was crowded with opportunities for the practice of unselfishness. If they looked round them in Hongkong, China, and the Far East generally, they would see the advantages which the native boys and girls enjoyed through the unselfishness of the British nation. The German school had disappeared, but native boys and girls still continued to enjoy the advantages of an English education under English auspices. He would like them to consider carefully that fact, that, in spite of the war, their education was still being maintained by the British, and therefore they owed the British Empire a considerable debt. He thought they would agree with him that it was their duty to assist in every way they could to keep the British Empire, which was doing so much for them. This was had been entered into by Great Britain for an honourable purpose; it was being supported in a most unselfish way by the whole of the British Colonies and the Indian Empire. It was entered into so that the rights of small nations might be upheld and international treaties respected. It was therefore entered into for honourable and unselfish reasons. China had recognised this, and had broken off relations with Germany, who had provoked this war from purely selfish and dishonourable motives. War, curiously enough, brought out the best in every man. It made them absolutely regardless of themselves. If they read the newspapers they would see the enormous number of unselfish acts that were being done daily, hourly, indeed, every minute by the men who were now fighting. And this taught us that we should be prepared for war, that every individual should be able to keep his own end up—that he should keep himself in good bodily health, and endeavour to make the most of everything, so that, if a time of trouble did come, they would be able to withstand it. Athletics and games of all sorts were useful in this work of preparation, as they taught us to stand hard knocks and to be resourceful, and made us generally fit to take our part in life. He concluded by wishing every success to the College.

The Commodore afterwards visited the various sports and saw the pupils at work, and also witnessed displays of physical exercises and drill by the pupils. Before leaving he expressed himself as delighted with his visit and satisfied with what he had seen of the work being carried on.

CRICKET.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CORP.

88TH CO. R.A.A. v. 88TH CO. R.E.A.

The 88th Company—considerably improved their chances of winning this cup by inflicting a heavy defeat on the 88th Company at Happy Valley on Saturday. The 88th Company batted first, opening their innings with Smith and Talfourd at the wickets. These two players, by good cricket obtained ninety-nine before Talfourd was caught out by Downs for a well-played sixty. The 88th Company had the advantage largely to thank for the large score of their opponents, their fielding being very faulty. The 88th Company declared after the fall of the sixth wicket, leaving their opponents the difficult task of making 158 runs to win in about an hour and a half. Apart from thirteen each by Lieut. Baker and Gunner Taylor, the Lyemun batsmen did very poorly against the bowling of the winning team, and were all dismissed for fifty-nine. Caple, who took five wickets for twenty-six runs, had no less than three missed off his bowling, two of them real "sitters." Scores:—

88TH COMPANY R.A.A.
Sgt. Talfourd, c. Downs, b. Baker 30
Sgt. Smith, c. Downs, b. Baker 34
Bombr. Graham, c. Veal, b. Attwood 3
Corpl. Smith, c. Veal, b. Baker 10
Serge. Ross, b. Baker 10
Gunn. Caple, c. Baker, b. Attwood 2
Serge. Davis, not out 16
Extras 16

Total 157
Gunn. Hansford, Sgt. Desborough, Corpl. Griffiths, and Gunn. Dickenson did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.
o. m. n. w.
Lieut. Baker 11 0 43 4
Gunn. Palmer 7 0 42 0
Serge. Rice 4 0 24 0
Gunn. Attwood 8 1 28 2

88TH COMPANY R.E.A.
Lieut. Baker, c. Dickenson, b. Caple 9
Bombr. Dix, b. Caple 8
Gunn. Page, b. Hansford 6
Serge. Rice, b. Graham 7
Bombr. Veal, c. Hansford, b. Caple 7
Gunn. Attwood, b. Graham 3
Bombr. Downs, b. Caple 6
Gunn. Taylor, not out 13
Gunn. Palmer, did not bat 0
Gunn. Farley, b. Caple 2
Extras 9

Total 99
Bowling Analysis.
o. m. n. w.
Gunn. Hansford 6 4 6 1
Gunn. Caple 11 5 2 26 5
Gunn. Graham 6 0 19 2

Referee—Mr. Banks.

INTIMATIONS

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS, CADDY BAGS, SHAFTS.

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WOOD CLUBS, \$5.50 EACH. LADIES' MODELS, \$4.75 EACH.

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No. 3, Large	Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day.
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No. 5, Small	
\$3.20 per 100 or 1.65, 50	
Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.	



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HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

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VOILE AND MUSLIN BLOUSES

VOILE GOWNS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:-

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1917. [406]

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A LECTURE, to which the Public are cordially invited, on the "POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE WAR," will be given by Professor R. M. MOLLAY, Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Politics, Princeton University, U.S.A., at the CITY HALL, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 26th March, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order, H. E. POLLOCK, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY. [435]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application to DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A Class for "Beginners" will commence on MONDAY, 2nd April, 1917. Application for enrolment should be made to the undersigned as early as possible. By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th March, 1917. 398

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the aforementioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 for every such addition."

34.—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation, "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations, the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. 427

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leicester Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR TONNED) BONUS POLICIES, who are OFFICERS, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticized. SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—

- (1) To Make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or
- (2) To IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
- (3) To Make a GOOD INVESTMENT BY INSURANCE, or
- (4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will take place TO-DAY (MONDAY), 26th March, 1917. The REGISTER will be CLOSED from 24th March to 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Registrar. Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. 432

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. 374

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. ZEE, General Manager. Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [413]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 381

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 30th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [388]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors. W. B. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420]

G. B. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO. LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. [42]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply— "X. Y. Z." Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

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FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3 Stewart Terrace.

Apply— H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. 97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to— PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. 69

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 45 with wharf area 8,800 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. "THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK. HOUSES in Chater Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3 CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK. FURNISHED.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP. KELLEY'S CREST, 66, PEAK. No. 25, BELLILLO'S TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 81, PEAK (Unfurnished).

TO LET OR FOR SALE. "CLOVELLY," No. 12, Peak Road. Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. 30

WANTED.

HOTEL MANAGER for First-Class Hotel in Yokohama, mostly family trade. Man or Woman. Swiss preferred.

Write HOTEL, Post Office Box 169 Yokohama. Must be experienced. [418]

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WANTED for Local Shipping Office. Junior PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT.

Apply with copy of references to Box No. 15, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [423]

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by Shipping Office as a Stenographer and Typist. For further particulars refer to "T. T."

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [410]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [412]

INTIMATION

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TELEPHONE 616. [12]

BIRTH.

WALLACE.—At 3, Tregunter Mansions, Hongkong, on the 24th inst., the wife of J. H. WALLACE, a daughter. [438]

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT.—DUFFY.—At St. John's Cathedral, on March 25th, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Engineer Lieutenant JOHN LAMBERT, R.D., R.N.R., Lloyd's Surveyor, Hongkong, eldest son of WILLIAM OSBORNE LAMBERT, M.D., J.P., Aycliffe, Darlington, England, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH DUFFY, eldest daughter of THOMAS DUFFY, Esq., Oakland, California, U.S.A. [439]

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 26TH MARCH, 1917.

THE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

The introduction of Censorship Regulations when the war has been in progress for two years and a half and there appears to be solid ground for believing that the end is approaching must not be public as a rather curious proceeding. It is point of fact, a censorship has been in full operation since the outbreak of hostilities. In so far as it related to the Press, however, it left a great deal to be desired from the newspapers' point of view. The military authorities, while lamenting the absence of a Press Law, adopted a very arbitrary attitude and repeatedly suppressed information which was freely published in dozens of other British newspapers both at Home and in the Far East, where there was such a law in force. Though frequently exasperated, the newspapers can in all sincerity affirm that they have never sought to take advantage of the fact that they were not subject to penalties. The only occasions on which the Press has shown any sign of resistance have been when attempts have been made unduly to restrict its liberty by giving powers granted to the authorities or securing the safety of the realm in order to suppress criticism of the administration in defiance of the

assurances repeatedly given to Parliament by Ministers of the Crown. Such a case occurred two years ago when we were threatened by the Provost-Marshal with dire consequences for publishing a letter commenting upon the remuneration of censors and were warned that we must not venture to publish anything of which the Governor and the General did not approve. We were fully prepared to contest that ruling, which would have reduced the Press of this Colony to the same level as that of Germany. The necessity for a censorship, however, has been readily admitted, and, speaking generally, the Press has been very complacent in circumstances that have often been extremely irritating, owing to the lack of common-sense shown in interpreting the Defence of the Realm Regulations. One or two examples will suffice to illustrate this point. On the ground that the movements of His Majesty's ships and forces must not be made known, we were restrained from announcing the arrival of a vessel that had been released from Government service two or three months previously and had resumed her ordinary activities in the mercantile marine. Similarly, for reporting a farewell gathering to a member of the commercial community of Canton on his transference to Hongkong, we were rebuked because he happened to command the Shamen Defence Corps, which, we were under the necessity of explaining to the Military censor, was composed of men of all nationalities and formed no part of the King's forces. We were forbidden, also, to mention the departure of individual officers, who left the port by the regular liners. In vain did we plead that a German submarine might be trusted to sink any British ship that she came across, whether an officer was included amongst the list of passengers or not. Yet, when Major-General KELLY left the Colony for service at Home we were actually asked to announce the date and hour of his departure and the name of the steamer by which he was travelling.

A description of one of the devices for catching submarines that had been published all over the world was suppressed for fear that it would give information to the enemy, even after it had been confirmed by a German naval officer in an interview which was reproduced from the German Press. For a long time, too, we were prohibited from referring to the arming of British merchantmen for defensive purposes, and even now, for some inscrutable reason, we are not permitted to state that Great Britain's example is being followed by certain of our Allies. Similar instances of official absurdity, against which there has been no possibility of appeal, could be cited ad nauseam. The newspapers were more or less placed on their honour to accept these decisions and they have loyally discharged that obligation. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the need for the new regulations. We have, it is true, asked from time to time during the past two years that some simple statement of the restrictions which it was desired to impose should be issued for the guidance of all concerned, but it cannot be pretended that these regulations merit such a description. They are far too sweeping in their terms, and, be it remembered, they concern not merely the Press but also the general public. It is an offence even "to attempt to elicit" any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy. Moreover, it is provided that "no person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any printed publication (a) spread false reports or make false statements." If this clause is to be read by itself—and unless it is to be read by itself it is superfluous—it means that a perfectly innocent person may be liable to fine or imprisonment or both for saying that the moon is made of green cheese. This, of course, is a *reductio ad absurdum*, but it serves to show how wide is the discretion which the authorities have allowed themselves. In the main the regulations have been borrowed from the Defence of the Realm Regulations, but, as we have indicated, previous experience makes us rather doubtful as to the construction which may be placed upon statements likely "to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers," offers unlimited opportunities for interference with the Press, although foreign

news is freely published and commented upon in the London journals; indeed, only lately we have had to complain that information as to the progress of affairs in China has reached us via England before our own cables from the North have been released. It is for these reasons that we view the regulations with some apprehension. It is not a question of penalties but of pin-pricks. Where important principles are concerned we are able and ready to fight in defence of our rights.

The name of Mr. J. A. Shaw has been added to the list of authorised architects of the Colony.

The Order declaring Manila to be a port at which infectious or contagious disease prevails, has been rescinded.

Mr. J. E. W. Beard has been appointed to be a temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Cadet Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th March, amounted to 63,579 tons, and the sales during the period, to 74,361 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledged with thanks a donation of \$15 from Mrs. E. E. Bryant to the funds of the Hospitals.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Monsieur U. R. Réau as Consul for France in Hongkong.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton has been appointed to act as Postmaster General, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe; or until further notice.

The Very Rev. Dr. Antonio Gomes, Vice Rector of St. Joseph's College, Macao, will be the guest of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzani, D.D., this week, and will give a mission to the Hongkong Catholics, commencing on the 29th inst. and ending on the 4th prox.

This following post-card, dated February 2nd, 1917, has just been received by the "Little Bit Workers' Society": "Many thanks for two parcels of smoked mackerel for which the men are most grateful. They arrived at a most welcome moment." C. L. Thornton, R. A. M. C."

CHINESE AND WAR CHARITIES

A MILLION DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION.

Yesterday afternoon a largely-attended public meeting of Chinese was held at the Tung Wah Hospital in connection with the movement which has been set on foot to provide an annual contribution of \$1,000,000 to the War Charities Fund. The project has been under consideration for some time privately, and yesterday's meeting was called for as interchange of views and the devising of ways and means of attaining the object specified.

There was a large attendance, presided over by the Chairman of the Tung Wah, Mr. Chun Pak Chuen. Among those present were:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, Ho Kom Tong, Chau Siu Ki, Wong Pak Chuen, Lui Yam Suen, Fung Ping Sheng, Un Kam Wa, Lo Cheung Shiu, Sham Pak Ming, Chan Lok Chuen, Chiu Yue Tin, etc.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Chinese community should raise the sum of \$1,000,000, to be applied to the War Charities Fund.

A representative committee was then formed to carry out the project, consisting of the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council, the two Chinese members of the Sanitary Board, the past and present directors of the Tung Wah, the members of the District Watch Committee, the members of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the members of the General Committee of the Chinese Police Reserve, representatives of the Guilds, the committees of the different district Associations in the Colony, and the committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with power to add to their number.

A discussion afterwards took place as to the best method of raising the sum required. Suggestions by the different guilds were communicated to the meeting, which were generally to the effect that the landlords and tenants of property should each contribute half-a-month's rent. No definite decision was arrived at, however, the subject being remitted to the committee to consider and report to a future meeting.

THE WAR.

SENSATIONAL PROCLAMATION IN PETROGRAD: REPORTED INTENDED ATTACK BY ENEMY.

THE OPERATIONS IN FRANCE: MORE PROGRESS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH.

AMERICA PREPARED FOR AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY: GOVERNMENT APPREHENSIVE—OUTBURST IN REICHSTAG.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH POSITIONS EXTENDED.

ST. QUENTIN CANAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 24th.
A French communiqué says:—East of St. Quentin Canal, during the night, we extended our positions very appreciably. At certain points we reached the western bank of the Oise north of La Fere. We also made progress on the eastern bank at Ailette.

Our fire stopped enemy attempts against small posts in the direction of Berry-au-Bac, also east of Rheims and west of Mort Homme.

A BATTLE ON CLASSIC LINES.

LONDON, March 24th.
A French communiqué says:—The operations between St. Quentin and La Fere have now developed into a battle on classic lines. The French, following on the heels of the retreating Germans, forced a passage of the Canal on the south-west of St. Quentin. On Thursday the Germans turned on the pursuers and savagely attempted to throw back the French, who, however, not only held their ground, but developed a great offensive yesterday, well clearing the canal. The weight of the French attack seems to be thrown into this region, in which a network of canals plays an important part.

The battle line at present shows a sharp salient north of the Oise pointing towards La Fere, the flooding of which is probably due to the French progress, which likewise continues across Ailette in front of the great forest of St. Gobain, on the outskirts of which the French are making progress from Soissons towards Laon. The British also threaten St. Quentin from the north-west through Verdun.

Thus both British and French armies are likely to participate in possibly the greatest open battle since the Marne.

PRAISE FOR PRINCE RUPPRECHT.

"A PAGE OF GLORY."

AMSTERDAM, March 24th.
A German official report states:—In a letter by the Kaiser to the King of Bavaria the Kaiser says:—We owe the brilliant carrying out of the great Army movement on the Western front, in the first place, to the successful action of your son, Rupprecht, whose performance deserves the highest appreciation, and historically will be a page of glory. It is my extraordinary joy to inform you thereof.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY AT PRESENT.

PARIS, March 24th.
A semi-official report, after stating that yesterday was a good day for the French, asks:—What is the meaning of the enemy's counter-attacks? Are we in contact with a new German line, or are the counter-attacks merely strong rearguard actions designed to delay pursuit and facilitate re-grouping. It is impossible to answer these questions at present.

A NEW GERMAN LINE.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SAVY.

LONDON, March 25th.

A French communiqué says:—On the north of the Somme we drove the enemy back as far as the outskirts of Savy where the enemy took up position on a line previously prepared with trenches.

Our troops between the Somme and the Oise, following up their success, attacked the enemy, who defended every foot of ground. We drove him back a kilometre north of Grand Serrescourt and Giber-court.

We seized the west bank of the Oise between the suburbs of La Fere and North Vandeuil. Two forts of the La Fere defences fell into our hands.

South of the Oise, despite floods, we made considerable progress, and on the east bank, at Ailette, we captured several villages and threw the enemy rearguards back on the forest of Concy.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 24th.

A German official report, by wireless, states:—On both sides of the Somme and the Oise the enemy is feeling forward hesitatingly, frequently entrenching, seriously hampered by our measures.

We repulsed the French on the west of La Fere, Ailette Plain, Neuville and Margival.

A KAISER MESSAGE.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

AMSTERDAM, March 24th.

A German official report states:—The Kaiser has sent the following message to General von Hindenburg:—"The movements on the front in France are most important for the general situation on our Western front. You and General Ludendorff have decided this measure, thus creating a new base for further warfare."

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "MOEWES" ALLEGED BAG.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.

A message from Berlin states that the *Moewe* captured 193,100 tons of shipping, comprising 22 steamers and 5 sailing boats.

Eight of the steamers were armed. The *Moewe* brought back 593 prisoners.

AN ADMIRALTY REPORT.

LONDON, March 23rd.

An Admiralty report states that the information circulated by the German Wireless Press shows that, in addition to the ships sunk or captured by the *Moewe*, as reported in the communiqué of January 17th, the following have also been sunk:—British and French—*Prince Eddie*, *Breakishire*, *Rhodanthe*, *Katherine*, *Esmeralda*, *Otaki*, *Demeterion*, *Governor*, *Jeau*; Norwegian—*Stent*.

It is announced that the *St. Theodore*, mentioned in the same communiqué as captured, is now definitely reported to have been sunk.

Some of the captured vessels have been uninsured for some time and others have recently sailed.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF ITALY.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

ROME, March 24th.

Commenting on the rumours that the Central Powers contemplate invasion of Italy, the *Corriere del Lavoro* says Austria is massing 40 Divisions on the Italian front. It is not yet possible to say how many Germany can add out of her 240 Divisions. The newspaper urges that if all the enemy's reserves are massed against Italy, the Allies' reserves must be used in Italy's defence.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

COPYING THEIR MASTERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24th.

An authoritative Serbian statement concerning the investigations into the conditions in liberated Macedonia reveal the ghastliest Bulgarian atrocities, which escaped Serbians state are continuing. Police powers were placed in the hands of local committees, who proceeded to massacre, over a wide area, Mayors, school teachers and numerous others suspected. Pro-Serbian Mayors were killed by bayonet. One was wrapped in cloth soaked in petrol and burned alive. 104 were murdered during the first days of the occupation of Prilep and Kruchovo. The local committees openly and on a wholesale scale blackmailed and plundered the well-to-do and poor alike.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

A WITHDRAWAL AND A CAPTURE.

LONDON, March 24th.

A Russian official message, by wireless, states:—The enemy attacked between the rivers Sula and Chvanich, causing us to withdraw two-thirds of a mile eastwards. We occupied, on the 17th inst., Kerind which the Turks had destroyed by fire.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 24th.

A German official report, by wireless, states:—We stormed and took Russian positions between the Solyomtar and Czoheon valleys, and captured 500 prisoners.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SITUATION IN GERMANY. THE GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY APPREHENSIVE.

ROME, March 24th.

Private reports from Germany state that the internal situation in the country is grave and is causing serious apprehension to the Government, who have proclaimed a state of siege in all the principal towns. Attempted risings have occurred almost everywhere. Even in Berlin the population is threatening to demand an end of the war.

Somewhat similar reports come from Amsterdam, but it is impossible to confirm them.

SIGNIFICANT PRESS COMPLAINT.

AMSTERDAM, March 24th.

The *Koelnische Volks Zeitung* bitterly complains of the conduct of the wealthy in despising the common soldiers and carousing while hollow-cheeked, under-fed children beg at their doors.

REDUCED BREAD RATION.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd.

A Berlin message states:—The German newspapers comment dependently on the increased hardship caused by the reduction of the bread ration.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, March 25th.

A census estimates the total crops of cotton, exclusive of linters, at 11,275,000 running bales.

REGENERATED RUSSIA.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

PETROGRAD, March 24th.

M. Milinkoff, in the course of a statement to journalists, declared that Russia could be faithful to all past Alliances, which had become stronger, more cordial and more sincere now that Russia possessed a régime similar to that of her Allies. It was Russia's duty to continue the struggle for liberty in Russia and Europe. Russia would no longer be a deadweight in the Alliance, but a productive force. Henceforth all rumours of a separate peace must vanish finally, for it would be anti-national for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany.

A SENSATIONAL PROCLAMATION.

PETROGRAD, March 24th.

M. Guboff, Minister of War, has issued a somewhat sensational Proclamation. It states:—"The enemy is threatening Petrograd. He is daily concentrating reinforcements, munitions and food on the northern front. Petrograd is swarming with spies. It is imperative that we should fight them, but the difficulty is to unmask the traitors, who are nefariously operating among all classes, professions and trades, and wearing all kinds of uniform as disguises. Citizens! Be on your guard. The danger is great. Be vigilant. Do not betray the secrets of national defence."

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party has declared in favour of a Democratic Republic.

AMERICA AND WAR.

PREPARATION FOR EFFECTIVE AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The Cabinet, anticipating the approval by Congress of war, discussed on the 23rd instant measures for the speeding-up of munitions.

It is recognised that the munitioning of America's Army and Navy must not decrease the supplies to the Allies.

The Legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island have demanded universal service, and have voted money for defence.

Recruiting bodies are being formed in many cities, and Public Safety Committees are being formed everywhere.

The Government has decided that the steps to meet the German situation will include preparation for effective aggressive warfare in addition to measures for the protection of shipping. It has not been decided to send an Army to Europe, but the Army, Navy and Industrial resources are to be made available to meet any demands.

The first step is expected to be the supplying of money to the Allies.

SWEEPING MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The Government has decided on sweeping measures following the expected declaration by Congress of a state of war with Germany.

The Government is determined to provide for every emergency. They are preparing not for a short war, and it is stated that steps much broader than mere attempts to protect merchantmen will be taken. Although, as far as is known, no political alliance with the *Entente* is contemplated, military and naval co-operation is possible, and the Government will be unsparring in money supplies for the *Entente*.

A FIVE BILLION DOLLAR LOAN.

The suggestions made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday included a five billion dollar loan to the *Entente*.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 25th.

Silver is quoted at 35 15-16. The market is dull.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN REICHSTAG.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR DENOUNCED.

AMSTERDAM, March 24th.

In the course of a bitter debate in the Reichstag on the food question, a Minority Socialist, Herr Kunert, denounced the Kaiser and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as the originators of the war. He compared the German reactionaries to the late Russian régime, and declared that he would be delighted if the same progress was made in Germany as had been made lately in Russia. The President called him to order.

Herr Koch, Socialist, complained of the "terrible underfeeding" of the population.

Herr Dittman, Minority Socialist, declared that the Government well knew of workmen collapsing from hunger. (Great commotion).

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY.

THE TREATMENT OF GERMANS.

IN CHINA.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

SHANGHAI, March 23rd.

The Government will establish Administrative Bureaux in the Tientsin and Hankow German concessions.

Kwangtung's Civil Governor, Mr. Chu Hing Lan, has telegraphed to the Financial Department that Kwangtung can procure a loan of \$3,000,000 from the Bank of Formosa.

The Ministers of the Allied Powers visited Mr. Wu Ting-fang yesterday to consult as to the treatment of German nationals.

Liu Wing-ting leaves Nanking to-day for Peking to interview the President and Premier on the desirability of retaining the services of Wu Ting-fang.

The Ministry of Justice has framed special civil and criminal rules for dealing with German residents.

SHANGHAI, March 25th.

The Government has telegraphed to their Minister in Russia instructing him to recognise the new Russian Government.

Yesterday, the Premier invited prominent members of both Houses of Parliament to consult on the question of appointing Lu Chang-siang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government has telegraphed their Minister at Berlin to make inquiry as to the disturbances in Germany.

The Diplomatic Conference has decided to establish a special Court to deal with German residents, and have appointed Wang Chun-wei, the Minister of the Interior, to formulate special rules for the management of German property.

Yesterday the Senate held a diplomatic conversational meeting, and decided that several representatives of both Houses should be appointed to visit the Government.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

TURKEY'S PRISONERS.

It is learned on reliable authority that the British, French, and Russian prisoners, who are employed on the construction of the new line, are treated most roughly by the Germans and Turks, and that a large number are falling ill from dysentery and filling the military hospitals at Aleppo. Those who have not been attacked by dysentery have fallen victims to other diseases, resulting from bad food, rough treatment, and overwork.

One of the tricks adopted by the Germans and Turks in order to throw doubt in the eyes of the British regarding the treatment of prisoners was the honour paid to General Townshend, who was returned his sword and accorded the best treatment possible. They brought him to Constantinople, and made him write a letter of thanks for the good treatment he and his men had received at the hands of the Turks. General Townshend did not know at the time he wrote this letter what misery and hardships were awaiting his unhappy troops.—*Reuter*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FREE AND FAIR TRADE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Recently a controversy cropped up in the local Press about the relative cheapness of Chinese and European stores. Assuming that each side play the game, they are both entitled to a place in the sun and to take their chances.

There is, however, a trade in which Chinese take advantage of the Free Trade which, with certain limitations, is allowed in the waters of this Colony. These limitations (the Port or Board of Trade regulations) are often handled by Chinese competitors against Britons in a very haphazard way.

To explain: I have seen, on many occasions, river boats, flying the Chinese flag, with British or alien officers in charge, loaded down to their guards in broad daylight, the load-line being conspicuous by its invisibility. The officers dare not kick, for they lose their jobs if they do; so, this sort of very free—but very unfair—trade should be stopped by the Authorities. Just as it is obvious who gains by these flagrant breaches of Port Regulations, so is it equally obvious who the sufferers are. The British firms—who, no doubt, pay the Government on excess profits—are running their boats with load-lines well above water, and it must be a source of annoyance for the officers of their ships to see a boat leave the wharf next to them loaded "down to the souppers," while they depart, an hour or so later, "flying light." Also, the foreigners in the Chinese ships boast that they get better wages—another source of annoyance; and it is obvious where the extra money comes from.

The writer has been informed by a Captain of one of the Regulation-breakers' boats that, on his representing to the owners that he was leaking so badly that it was dangerous to take in all the cargo that had been brought on the wharf, he found the atmosphere so warm that he moved to a cooler job! Again, the Captain of a deep-sea steamer under the British flag, owned by Chinese, found that the load-line had been moved eight inches up and had it removed to its proper position. He was relieved shortly after, but got \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Thereafter his name did not sound pleasant to Chinese ship-owner's ears, so he left China for pastures new!

Apart from their liabilities to the War Funds and ship's officers' fund, British companies, their shareholders and many others are out of pocket through such unfair competition, and a little healthy activity on the part of the authorities would soon put a stop to such capers and bring a little grit to more than one deserving mill.—I am, sir, yours, etc., SPECTATOR.

P.S.—On entering the Irish water of Canton River these boats "Submerge" still more!
Hongkong, March 23rd, 1917.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

FILLING A VACANCY.

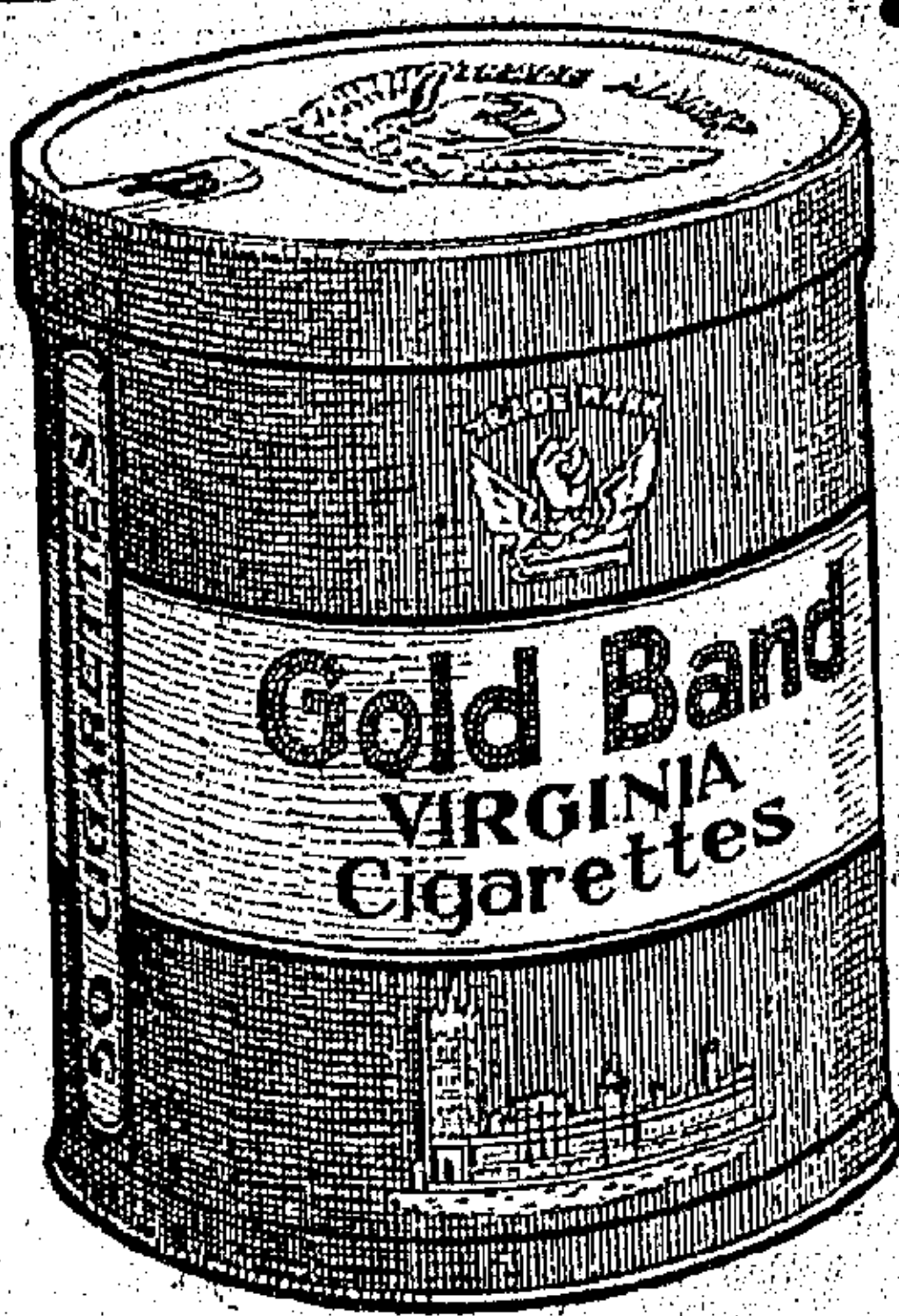
A *Gazette* announcement states that an election will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday, April 3rd, commencing at 2 p.m. for the purpose of enabling the electors to nominate a member to serve on the Sanitary Board in the place of Mr. P. W. Goldring, an elected member of the Board, who has resigned.

The name of every candidate shall be nominated in writing by one elector, and seconded by another, and the said nominations must be delivered to the Registrar of the Supreme Court not less than four clear days before the day fixed for the election.

In the event of the election being contested, voting will commence immediately after the nominations have been read, and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

PAUL DUFALT TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, after a highly successful tour in Australasia, is returning to Canada, and the East. He has just completed a brief season in Singapore, where he has met with an enthusiastic reception. Paul Dufault first visited Australia about four years ago, as co-star with the famous American prima donna, the *Isie* Mene. Mr. Dufault is described as the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, combined with great dramatic power. He has a concert party with him, and will probably give two concerts in Hongkong prior to his departure for Manila.



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have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-order" of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-order" of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-order" of the bowels. You will surely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will surely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will surely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation.

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/4d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Scurvy, Itch and Dog Bites and all skin diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

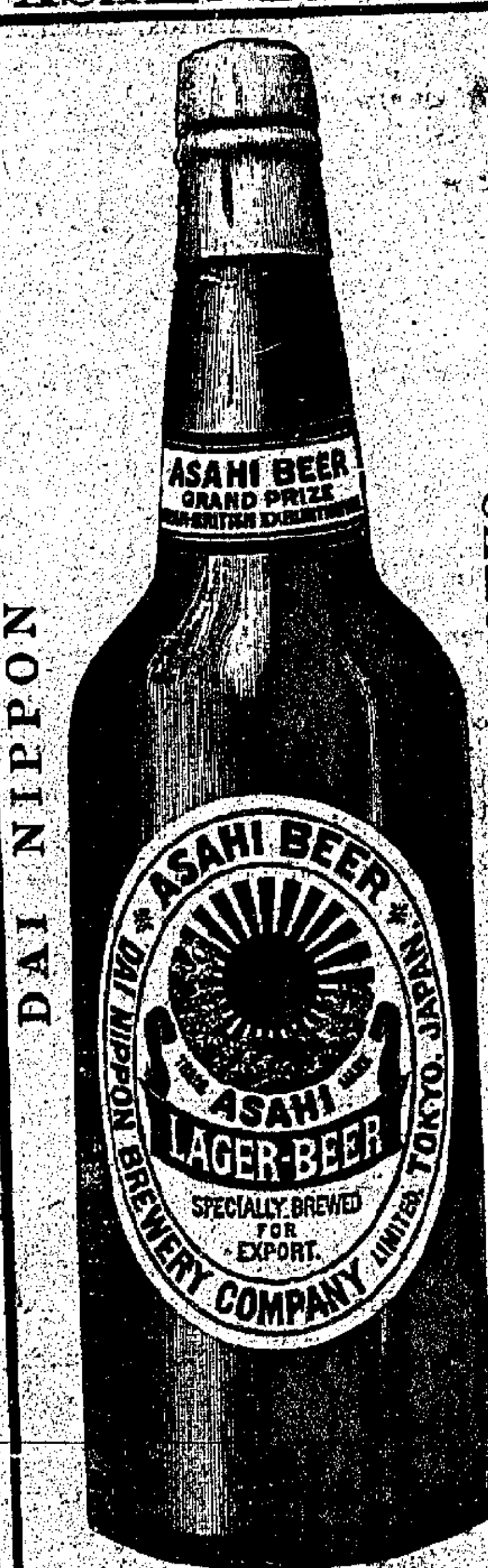
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Are your waking and sleeping hours haunted by the awful dread of the worst reality of bodily pain? Headache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, sore throat, and other external aches and pains are quickly soothed and cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Simply rub it in where the pain is. No more tortured days, or feverish nights. Strains, sprains, and swelling, sore neck, crick in the back — all must go when you rub in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It has dispelled the haunting spectre of human suffering. Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. 235-23

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

FRENCH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

296 LIVES LOST.

PARIS, March 24th. It is officially announced that the battleship *Danton* was struck by two torpedoes in the Mediterranean on the 19th inst. and sank within half-an-hour. Of those aboard 296 were saved and 236 drowned.

The *Danton* was launched in 1909 and cost £2,000,000. She carried four 12-in. twelve 5.4-in., sixteen 12-pr., eight 3-pr. and two 1-pr. guns. She also had two torpedo tubes. Her displacement was 18,028 tons, her length 476 ft., beam 84 ft. and draught 27 ft. She had a speed of 15 knots. Her ordinary complement is given as 690.

THE LOSS OF THE "HEALTON."

YIMDEN, March 23rd. The sole survivor of the capsized *Healton* boat has been landed.

THE SINKING OF THE SEVEN DUTCH BOATS.

GERMANY'S "OFFER OF COMPENSATION" REFUSED.

THE HAGUE, March 23rd. The Government has rejected the German proposal which, though disclaiming culpability for the sinking of the seven ships (sunk in a cable of February 23rd) offers to put the owners in a position to hire German ships on favourable conditions. The owners consequently have decided not to accept the German offer to compensate the torpedoed crews.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SINKING OF THE "HEALTON." SURVIVORS' STORIES.

YIMDEN, March 23rd. A trawler has arrived with 13 additional survivors of the *Healton*. They state that there were 21 deaths. The ship was submerged without warning within the so-called "safe" zone.

LATER. The attack on the *Healton* occurred at 8.15 on the evening of March 23rd. The vessel was plainly sighted and bore the words "Healton, New York" between the masts. The survivors include the Captain.

LATER. The *Healton* was an oil tank steamer. She was twice torpedoed amidships and sank. A boat capsized and the twenty-one occupants were probably drowned. The Captain declares that at least six Americans were drowned.

GERMAN "DANGER" ZONE EXTENDED.

A NOTIFICATION TO NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, March 24th. Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, except the Norwegian territorial waters. Obviously this is aimed at the Archangel route.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, March 23rd. The French official report of submarine activity for the week ended March 18th, states:— The arrivals of merchantmen of over 100 tons, not including fishing craft, was 920, and the departures 914. French ships sunk were six over 1,000 tons and six under 1,000 tons. Fifteen fishing craft were sunk and there were three unsuccessful attacks.

THE "NOFWE."

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd. It is officially announced from Berlin that the auxiliary cruiser *U-90* has returned home after a second cruise in the Atlantic.

General. LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

RUSSIA'S NEW "LIBERTY LOAN."

WORK AND DISCIPLINE TO OVERCOME THE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, March 25th. Their majesties encourage at Tsarskoe Selo includes Madame Vyrobova, the patroness of Rasputin and the arch-intriguer and panderer to Imperial weaknesses and superstitions.

Rasputin's coffin has been disinterred and is at Tsarskoe Selo pending removal elsewhere for burial. Recent revelations show to what extent Rasputin deluded his fellow Ministers into the belief that no trouble was to be anticipated. The Ministers only awoke to the facts when the Revolution began.

The Cabinet has issued a manifesto impressing upon all the necessity of unflinching work and strict discipline in order to overcome the enemy. The manifesto states that a German victory will mean the restoration of the power of the Emperor.

A "Liberty Loan" is being issued for three milliards roubles at 8% bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. Flopping and chaining are being abolished in the prisons.

WAR WITHIN 48 HOURS

MASS MEETINGS IN AMERICA.

New York, March 24th. America's enthusiasm for war is mounting to the zenith. The Eastern cities are copying New York's plan of organising mass meetings to demand immediate declaration of war.

The middle-west has been aroused by the torpedoing of the *Healdton*, and Germany's reported expectation of war within 48 hours is convincing all of the inevitability of hostilities.

The leading journals throughout the Country are urging whole-souled action. The *World*, which is in closest touch with the Administration, says "let us declare war now."

The State Department discounts the reported eleventh hour neutral mediation, pointing out that it could not be considered unless the submarine campaign is abandoned.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. GIFT OF A BILLION DOLLARS TO FRANCE SUGGESTED.

New York, March 24th. The newspapers and prominent bankers are supporting the proposed extension of a billion dollars credit to the Allies.

The *Sun's* Washington Correspondent states that Mr. Wilson has decided to ask Congress for such authorisation. The *Tribune* shows how this financial support would immensely harm Germany and suggests unstinted credit.

The *World* advocates outright a gift of a billion dollars to France.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 24th. Messrs. Montague report that the weakness of the Silver market is due to a considerable fall in the Shanghai Exchange and to the sales of silver from China encouraging a sale from India.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. THE ARREST OF THE CZAR.

PETROGRAD, March 23rd. The ex-Tsar has arrived at Tsarskoe Selo.

There was no excitement on the arrival of the Delegates at Mohileff. They presented the mandate of arrest to General Alexiiff who informed the Tsar, who was waiting inside the Imperial train. The ex-Tsar replied: "I am ready to go anywhere and to submit to any decision."

A silent crowd witnessed the departure. The Dowager Empress and a group of officers bidding the ex-Tsar farewell. The train arrived at Sassano at nine in the morning when the ex-Tsar was awakened. At 10 o'clock he went to the dining saloon, inviting his suite to partake of coffee. After an hour's conversation the ex-Tsar addressed his suite and servants saying: "Thank you for your services."

He kissed the members of his suite and servants, the latter kissing the ex-Tsar's shoulder. On arriving at the Imperial Pavilion the ex-Tsar, wearing the Cossack uniform, stepped out calmly, but looking haggard, and walked to a waiting motor-car.

A CRUSHING BLOW TO GERMANY.

LONDON, March 23rd. The result of the revolution is received with unalloyed joy by the British Press.

The headlines to editorials which read "Long Live Russia" and "Russia as a Nation" testify to the satisfaction with what is described as the most momentous event of the war, and the most crushing blow yet dealt to Germany, which is now expected to feel the influence of the real Russian spirit. Sympathy and pity are expressed for the tragic figure of the Tsar, patriotic and devout, but lacking in intellectual and moral strength to place himself boldly at the head of the people.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, March 23rd. The British, French and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office their recognition of the Provisional Government and asked for a formal reception when Sir George Buchanan has recovered from influenza. The whole Cabinet will be present at the reception.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd. The State Department has announced the formal and full recognition of the new Russian Government.

BRITISH LINER TONNAGE REQUISITIONED.

THE "CONFERENCE" LINES.

LONDON, March 22nd. The Government has made a general requisition of all liner tonnage of what are generally known as the "Conference Lines," which serve India, Australia, South Africa, South-East Africa and South America.

This means that the liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "Bluebook" rates, which are lower than those that such tonnage fetches in the open market. It is understood that this extended control is a scheme intended to deal systematically and to the best advantage, with practically the whole of the British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.

THE PRICE OF BREAD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 23rd. The price of a quarter loaf will be raised to a shilling on Monday.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, March 23rd. There was a historic scene in the House of Commons when Mr. Bonar Law made his unexpected Home Rule statement. Loud cheers rang from all the benches when he declared that the Government had decided, despite the risk of failure, that it would be worth while, on their own responsibility, to make another attempt to reach a settlement.

The whole tone of the debate was one of conciliation. Mr. Redmond was absent, but it is known that, as a result of the Government's decision, the Nationalist leaders will refrain from obstructionist tactics pending the Government's action.

A striking change in the Ulster front was revealed by the speech of Mr. Ronald McNeill, who, while upholding the justice of Ulster's view, expressed a desire for an amicable settlement.

It was noticed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson sat together and lengthily conversed prior to the former's statement. Speculation is rife as to the Government's intentions, of which nothing has transpired, but the opinion is that the best hopes of a settlement lie in a reduction of the proposed exclusion area with a proviso that any County may vote itself out of the Act for a term of years.

It is also expected that there will be some symbol of the integrity of Ireland to meet the Nationalists' claim to a "United Ireland."

The question of the participation of the Dominion delegates has aroused the greatest interest. It is pointed out that all the Home Rule Acts of the Dominions were the result of settlement by consent.

FOOD REGULATIONS.

DRASTIC ORDERS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

LONDON, March 23rd. After a debate in the House of Commons on the Food question, Mr. Bathurst replying pointed out that the poorer classes in Great Britain were not suffering as badly as those in other belligerent countries. He undertook to consider measures to prevent evasion of the regulations through the people purchasing from different grocers. He said potatoes might last till the new crop if the well-to-do temporarily forbore from consumption. A drastic new food order would be issued shortly.

PRUSSIAN BREAD RATION TO BE REDUCED.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd. Following the recent statement in the Prussian Diet, that the stock of grain is less than was generally believed, it is now announced that the Prussian bread ration will be reduced from April 15th by one quarter.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FRENCH LAWYER.

PARIS, March 18th. The death is announced of Maitre Labori, the famous French lawyer. (Delayed in transmission.)

THE BATTLE OF DEMOCRACY.

GREAT WAR DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 23rd. A mass meeting of 15,000 people in Madison Square Gardens passed a resolution calling upon Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany and pledging themselves to support President Wilson. In urging the United States to enter the war without delay, Mr. Eli Root, presiding, emphasised that if America went to war she would be again fighting the battle of democracy on the side of democratic Allies including "now, God be praised, the great democracy of Russia."

Mr. Fairchild, the ex-Secretary to the Treasury, pictured a great American division led by Colonel Roosevelt fighting in France and another fighting in Russia, sent by the oldest democracy to the youngest democracy, to save both from the dreadful foe of all democracies.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, March 15th. Diplomats of a neutral Government passing through Washington, on the way to Europe from Mexico, state that the German Bank and Legation in Mexico City are directing finances and diplomacy in Mexico.

FOR TELLING THE TRUTH. DUTCH EDITOR IMPRISONED.

AMSTERDAM, March 23rd. The Hague Supreme Court has sentenced Mr. Schreuder, the pro-Ally Editor of the *Telegraf*, to three months' imprisonment for the article written on January 18th, 1915, in which it was declared that conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe caused the war.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, March 15th. Lengthy tributes are paid to the late Duchess of Connaught, much sympathy being expressed towards the Duke and family.

**THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1917.**

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FERRY COMPANY.
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

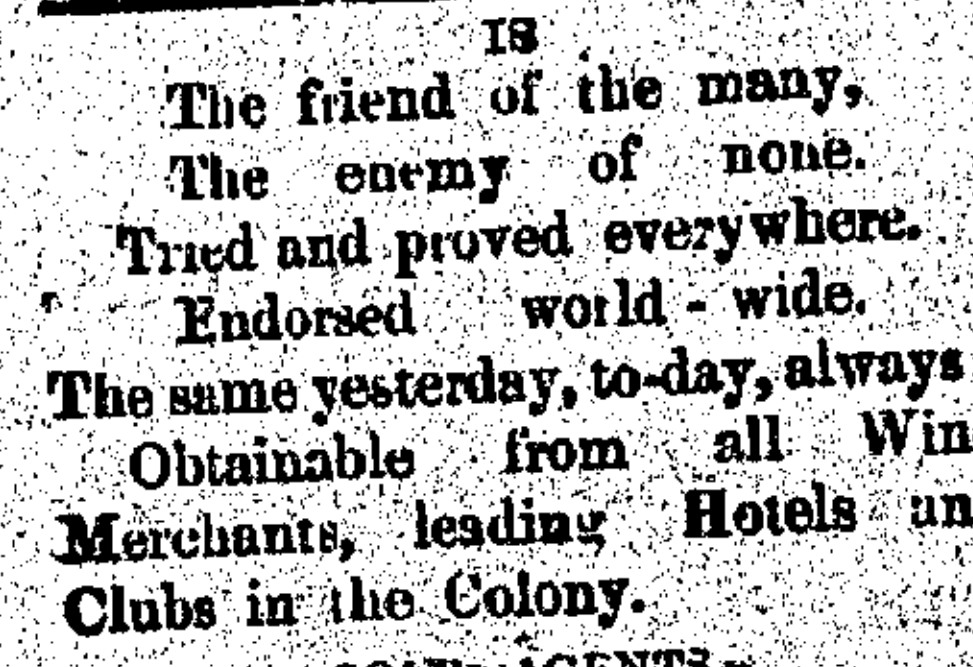
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 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at Lowest rates
 COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
 Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
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 Telephone No. 554.

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ALSO SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA
 CHINESE — LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

[74]

[74] East Coast of Sumatra
OFFICERS OF COAST AND REVENUE



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H. RUTTON-JEN & SON
16, QUEEN'S ROAD. (43)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILSON & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG ... "KAPONG" ... On 28th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 29th Mar. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG ... "ANNU" ... On 30th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "TAMING" ... On 31st Mar. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG ... "TAMING" ... On 1st Apr. 10 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "HANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon Accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "CHENAN", "KAPONG", "SINKIANG", "ANNU" and "TAMING". With excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKON" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 3rd Apr., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th March.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	from	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
from	about	about	about	about
COLOMBO	from	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be put in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) WED. DAY, 28th

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (AWA MARU) TUES. DAY, 1st

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA (YAMATO MARU) MON. DAY, 26th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALUA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (BOMBAY MARU) MONDAY, 26th

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (AKI MARU) FRIDAY, 13th

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (SAGA MARU) THURSDAY, 12th

YOKOHAMA (JINSEI MARU) FRIDAY, 13th

YOKOHAMA (KATORI MARU) SATURDAY, 24th

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	WED., 28th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,900—14 knots	MON., 16th April
KORFA MARU	18,900—18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	WED., 23rd May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$346 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£123).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
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FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
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For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

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Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOSHU MARU" ... WED. DAY, 28th Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in force.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.00 P.M.	
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Aubau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	
Santa, Stanley		
On Kiu San-shui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon ...	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

COMMERCIAL.

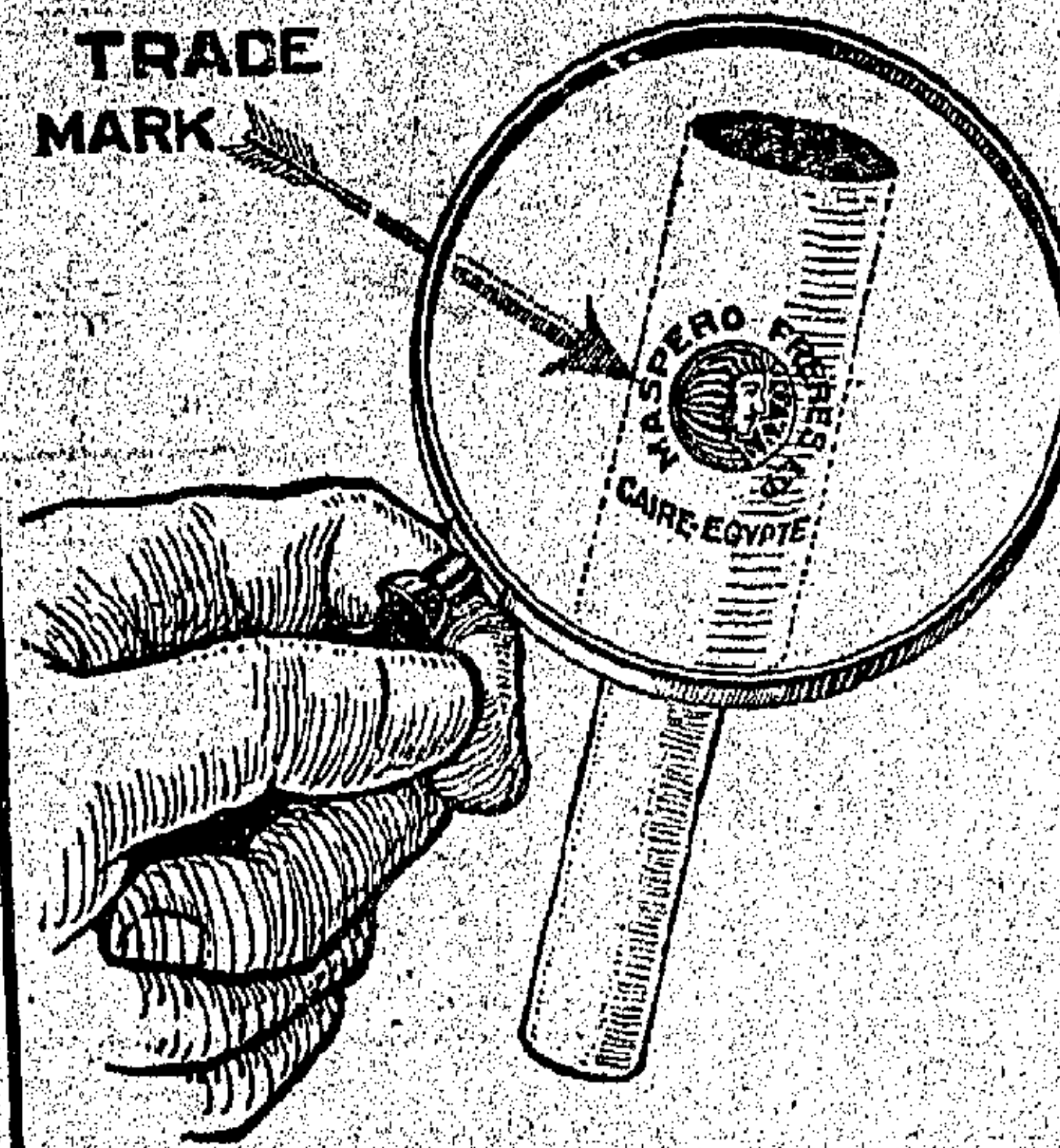
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 24th	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/32
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	2 1/2
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	5 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	33 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On MANILA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On BATAVIA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SINGAPORE.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SINGAPORE.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On SINGAPORE.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong, 20 cents piece	90.10 Premium
Hongkong, 10 " "	0.02
London, 20 " "	83.45 discount
London, 10 " "	83.40

TRADE MARK



MASPERO "SPECIALS" EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE CHOICE OF THOSE WHO KNOW.



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CAIRO,

EGYPT.

15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 24th MARCH, 1917.

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$630, buyers		24 16/- for 1916
INDUSTRIES.—				
China Fire	\$50	\$370		\$25 for 1914
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$155, buy		\$27 for 1914
North China	\$25	\$32 1/2, buy		\$27 1/2 for 1914
Union	\$100	Tls. 150		\$27 1/2 for 1914
Yangtze	\$50	\$35		\$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$103, sel.		\$14 for year ending 31-10-16
Canal Steamships	\$15	\$181, sellers		\$12 1/2 for 1916
Indo-China Frigate	\$25	\$41		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	\$25	\$127, sales		10/- int. for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$128, sellers		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$125, buy		\$12 for 1915
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$33		\$4 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$81, sellers		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$127, buyers		\$2 1/2 int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 86, buy		Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$93		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$102		\$5 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$84, buyers		\$5 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$43 1/2, sel.		\$3 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$70, buyers		\$5.25 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$70, buyers		
OILS.—				
Laughats	\$10	Tls. 13, buy		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	\$1	103/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	\$1	28/-		9/- for 1916/17
Mining.—				
Kailash	\$1	38/-		1/- int. acc. year ending 30-6-16
Rauks	\$1	\$23 1/2, sellers		None since 1906
Tronoh	\$1	\$9 1/2, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
CORPORATE MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 147 1/2		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kang Yik	Tls. 10	Tls. 13		Tls. 0.90 for year ending 31-10-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	Tls. 117 1/2, s.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-11-16
Yangtze	Tls. 5	Tls. 5, sales		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$3, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$4.70, buy		None since 1906
China Providents	\$10	\$23.10, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$23, buyers		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$8.90, s. & s.		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers		\$2.25 for year ending 29-2-16
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$140		\$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$29		\$2 and bonus of \$1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trams	\$1	\$7.10, sales		Int. 7% account 1916
Park Trams Old	\$10	\$9.3		7% for year ending 30-4-16
Do. New	\$1	\$1		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Steam Landry	\$5	\$3 1/2		\$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$13 1/2		70 cents for 1915
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$7		

BURBES (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE	YEAR ENDS	LATEST QUOTATION	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. DIV. TO DATE
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept	\$4.10	65 p. c.	
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan	\$12.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glencly	\$1	Oct	\$2.50	30 p. c.	
Kedah	\$1	Apr	\$4.50	42 1/2 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	\$2	June	\$3.25	40 p. c.	18 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug	\$2.45	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec	\$4.40	25 p. c.	
New Serendah	\$2	Jan	\$5.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Sandoroff	\$2	Dec	\$21.50	35 p. c.	
Tapah	\$10		\$21		
Plantation Rubber in London			3/2		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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ORDER THE

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th March to 1st April

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Date	Time	Date	Time
Mon	2 m 10 51	6 m 5	4 41
Tue	27 m 0 26	4 3	5 34
Wed	28 m 1 22	6 8	5 25
Thurs	29 m 2 22	4 9	5 28
Fri	30 m 3 22	6 5	5 42
Satur	31 m 4 22	4 10	5 45
Sun	1 m 5 22	6 11	5 48

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Circus at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.
TO-DAY
4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.
5.15 p.m.—Public Lecture by Professor R. M. McElroy, Ph.D., at the City Hall.
TO-MORROW
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.
Wednesday, 28th March:
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.40—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa and the east coast of China, and slightly elsewhere. A moderate anti-cyclone covers north China.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.22 inches, against an average of 5.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District **Forecast.**
Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, some rain.

Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka—The same as No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	30.11	30.10
Temperature	63	56	59
Humidity	69	79	68
Wind Direction	East	NE	East
Force	6	3	5
Weather	o	cd	o
Rain			0.03

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th 65
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th 56

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
S. H. DODD, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, E. V. D. Parr, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitung, Tain-kiang, Soochow, HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, YUNNAN: Fasting, Tongshan, Lunshui, Tsinghsien, Tsing-tai, ELANGHOL: Weichow, Shachien, Chibabai, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIYANG: Chungteh, Shinyang, Lohu, Chowken, TSINAN: Chowteh, Taitung, Lanchi, Lintung, Tientsin, Yihai, Huiming, Chefoo, Taingwai, TAIYUAN: Yenchow, FOCHOW: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitung, Tieling, Chinchow, Anshing, CANTON, KUMING, Peking, Kueih's Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [182]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1858
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141]

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama, FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, KARBING, KUALUNG, MARUNG, BIVANG, SHEN-CHIHU, TAIHUI, TAIWAN, TAIKOW, TANSUI.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kipling, Shanghai, Swatow, OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 562,500
Reserve Fund ... " 350,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [39]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FLEXIBLE DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [14]